

THE ST. JOSEPH OBSERVER

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHERBOARD OF TRADE BUILDING
TELEPHONE.....MAIN 968
Business or EditorialTERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Per year.....\$1.00
Advertising Rates on ApplicationAddress All Communications to
THE OBSERVER, ST. JOSEPH, MO.Entered at the Postoffice in St. Joseph,
Missouri, as Second Class Mail Matter.

DEMOCRATIC ANNOUNCEMENTS
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Missouri, subject to the primary election, August 1, 1916.

ROBERT L. YOUNG.

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE DIVISION

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Circuit Court, Division No. 3, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary to be held in Buchanan County, Aug. 1, 1916.

W. H. UTZ.

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, Division No. 1, of Buchanan County, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary, Aug. 1, 1916.

THOMAS B. ALLEN.

CIRCUIT JUDGE DIVISION NO. 3

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of Buchanan County, Division No. 3, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary August 1, 1916.

JAMES C. GROWNEY.

REPRESENTATIVE FIRST DISTRICT

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for representative of the First District, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary, to be held Aug. 1, 1916.

ROY RUSH.

WHY THE PARTY IS STRONG

Why is the Wilson administration so strong and so popular? Is a question which such good Republican friends of ours as John Albus, Capt. John A. Duncan, Frank Fulkerson and others would answer by saying that it is not popular; that the Democratic party and Wilson, as Teddy the Noisy puts it, are failures; that the people are tired of Democratic rule; and as a consequence this is to be a "Republican year."

But those of our Republican friends who are not talking through their hats are simply whistling to keep up their courage, for none better than they know that the Wilson administration is strong and popular, though it would be a difficult matter to find the evidence of it by talking to Republican politicians, or by a canvass of bankers and big business men, although even among these the careful observer will note a larger proportion than usual who have a good word to say for the Democratic party because it has reformed and improved our banking and currency system and stabilized and strengthened business conditions. But the convincing evidence will be found by even the casual observer who lets himself get into touch with the plain people. The farmer, the skilled artisan, the ordinary business man, the professional man, the clerk, the wage worker—it is among these that evidences of satisfaction with the administration at Washington grow thicker than dandelions on the Patee Park lawn—and it is admitted even by the Marshall administration that there are several millions of those yellow pests on that South St. Joseph park's bosom.

And the reasons for the popularity of the Wilson administration are more than several, the principal of which are:

The Democratic party has devoted itself to making good its platform pledges.

It has given the country more important constructive and progressive legislation in three years than the Republican party did in ten times three years.

It has divorced the government from the control of special privilege and big business.

While standing up for American honor and American rights, it has succeeded in keeping this country out of the great war.

Under Democratic administration the country is highly prosperous.

And here is another reason which we find it more easily comprehensible by illustrating than by defining, and so it will be illustrated that way.

Some months ago President Wilson nominated Louis D. Brandeis, "the people's lawyer," to be an associated justice of the supreme court. Three-quarters or more of the Republican senators are approving his confirmation, while he is favored by practically the unanimous Democratic membership of the Senate. The other day President Wilson wrote a letter in which he sought to make clear his reasons for nominating Mr. Brandeis. He spoke of the opposition to Mr. Brandeis proceeding, for the most part, "from those who hated Mr. Brandeis because he had refused to be serv-

iceable to them in the promotion of their own selfish interests." He recalled the opinion of the late Chief Justice Fuller that Mr. Brandeis was "the ablest man who ever appeared before the supreme court of the United States, and absolutely fearless in the discharge of his duties." And then the president went on to say that he has known Mr. Brandeis well and has tested him by seeking his advice on some of the most difficult and perplexing questions. To quote:

"I have dealt with him in matters where nice questions of honor and fair play, as well as large questions of justice and the public benefit, were involved. In every matter in which I have made test of his judgment and point of view I have received from him counsel singularly enlightening, singularly clear sighted and judicial and, above all, full of moral stimulation. He is a friend of all just men and a lover of the right; and he knows more than how to talk about the right—he knows how to set it forward in the face of its enemies."

Read those last few words over again: "Full of moral stimulation. He is a friend of all just men and a lover of the right; and he knows more than how to talk about the right—he knows how to set it forward in the face of its enemies."

This is an accurate definition of what constitutes the great strength of this man whom President Wilson seeks to elevate to the supreme bench—a man whom, by no stretch of the imagination, could we conceive being presented for that exalted position by a Republican president.

And yet more—it is an accurate definition of what constitutes the great strength of the Wilson Democratic administration itself.

It is an administration "full of moral stimulation."

It is an administration that is "the friend of all just men and a lover of the right."

It is an administration that "knows more than how to talk about the right"—one that "knows how to set the right forward in the face of its enemies."

Even as Brandeis has been acclaimed, by the people themselves, as "the people's lawyer," so this is an administration deserving to be acclaimed as "the people's administration." It is not subject to the influences of sinister advisers; it is not touting for any of the beneficiaries of special privilege; it does not, for expediency's sake, compromise with evil. It is devoting itself, with courage and resolute endeavor, to safeguarding the rights and promoting the interests of the great body of American people, and it responds to no other stimulus than regard for the public welfare.

This, we believe, is the fundamental, bed-rock reason for the popularity of the Democratic administration. The people feel that it is their administration; they are not suspicious of it; they feel that they can trust it to serve them faithfully as well as wisely.

LOW WOMEN FOR THE PURPOSE

We cannot help but think of that old friend of school days Caius Julius Caesar, when we read of the latest doings and the latest propaganda of some of the "cultured" women. Julius you will remember, inaugurated the idea that the culture and refinement of the capital did not penetrate to the provinces. If our old friend were alive today, he would be obliged to reverse himself, for the American provinces have everything in the way of culture and refinement going—and a little it seems to spare.

Just as an example, Duluth, is a province as Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes and her neighbors see it, and Seattle is another. Yet we read in the daily prints of Mrs. Robert Liggett, of the province of Duluth, proceeding to the province of Seattle, and there propagating—if Mrs. Liggett will permit the use of the tabooed word in connection with her name—propagating the highly cultured and refined doctrine of the restriction of motherhood, and doing it as elegantly and genteelly as Mrs. Stokes of New York can do it herself in Carnegie hall.

Mrs. Liggett's educated mind has grasped hold of the fact that motherhood is dangerous, and of the notion that it is distasteful and rather improper. Therefore, she quite naturally concludes, it should be restricted to women of the lower class—she being very much a higher class woman herself. "Educated, cultured women," she said at Seattle, "should not be permitted to become mothers. Their heritage of nervous temperament and physical development makes propagation of life by them more dangerous than to women of the lower classes." She exploded the old-fashioned notion of the sacredness of motherhood, branding it as the greatest "bosh," and emphasized the need of selecting lower type women for breeding purposes. The problem, she predicted, will soon become a national issue—about as soon, perhaps, as woman suffrage and prohibition are settled and out of the way.

This address of Mrs. Liggett's, delivered to "prominent club women" of Seattle, compares most favorably, we contend, with Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes' performance in Carnegie hall. Mrs. Stokes, the dispatches inform us,

turned a birth control meeting in that temple of culture into a healthy young riot, the other evening, when she announced that she would distribute typewritten slips telling how to avoid maternity. Fully a half of the 3,500 people present rushed for the platform to get the slips. Chairs were overturned and broken, the platform was jammed in an instant, "and everywhere went up cheers and cries as the eager crowd—a large number of them women—strained for the typewritten slips."

Dr. Ben Reitman, after the meeting, announced that "within a year means of limiting families will be on sale in the 5 and 10-cent stores."

Reverting to our old friend Julius Caesar, we wonder what he would think of it all if he were an American citizen of today. Would he declare it was no place for a modest, old-fashioned man, as some of us who are here on the ground feel tempted to do, and scurry back through the ages in the hope of finding real civilization in the Teutonic and Frankish forests which in his time he deemed barbaric? And if he did, and came upon Verdun, what, we wonder—but it is futile to pursue that thought and besides it is a departure from the text.

The text is that it is the new thought—part and parcel of the highest culture of modernism, that educated and refined women must avoid having babies and that scullion job he turned over to women of the lower classes—women so very "low" that they cannot, or will not, purchase the antidote in the 5 and 10-cent stores. Their motherhood, instead of being sanctified, will be the badge of their servitude and their shame. And the real women—the very highest class articles, hildness and witch their 10-cent store prescriptions in their reticules—will be able to give themselves over entirely to the sublime task of reforming the world, with no children and no homes to distract their attention.

THE ANSWER OF GERMANY

The reply of Germany to the demands of this government regarding submarine warfare, is of such a character as to give encouragement to those millions of American citizens whose prayer is that it may not become necessary for this republic to descend into the inferno of the blackest and most awful war that has ever cursed the world; who are hoping that to the end the United States may remain the one great peaceful and neutral nation, striving to end the war and eager to extend on the first opportunity the helping hand of Christian fellowship to Europe's myriads of tortured and anguished souls.

Despite the fact that the German note discloses clearly and with characteristic bluntness a somewhat resentful feeling to our government, yet it is encouraging and offers a reasonable solution. The issues of peace and war will not be decided so much by what the two governments believe to be their grievances against each other, but more by what each is willing to do to avoid the dread alternative of submitting those grievances to the calamitous arbitrament of war. And the German government goes farther, considering the extremities of the German situation, and the known temper of the German people, than many Americans had dared hope was probable.

"If the German government," reads the note, "is resolved to go to the utmost limit of concessions it has been guided not alone by the friendship connecting the two great nations for over a hundred years, but also by the thought of the great doom which threatens the entire civilized world should the cruel and sanguinary war be extended and prolonged."

This thought of "the great doom" threatening the world is one well worthy the undivided consideration of every government on earth as well as of every Christian man and woman, whether exalted official or plain citizen. It is a thousand times a thousand pitier that the thought did not occur sooner, and with such overwhelming force to those in responsible place, in Germany as elsewhere, as to have made the whole war impossible. But better late than never. Better, by all means, save to civilization what parts of it remain unrecked, than that all that is left be sent with all that is already gone to constitute, at last, "the great doom" of the enlightened world.

And so, with this thought in mind, the German government declares, first, that it is "prepared to do its utmost to confine operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents." This, of itself, means much. The more it is pondered upon the wider appear the limits covered by this assurance. But it is general rather than specific, and so importance attaches chiefly to this definite order given, so the note informs our government to the German naval forces:

"In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area

declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempts to escape or offers resistance."

We have a right to presume that these words mean exactly what they imply, that the order is given in good faith and that it will be rigidly, indeed severely, enforced. We have a right to expect, too, that extraordinary care will be taken to prevent the occurrence of further "accidents" and "mistakes," despite the contention that these cannot be avoided altogether.

One feature of the German note which is portentous is that in case that the war is prolonged Germany is not willing to "go to the utmost limit of concessions" if the cost of those concessions shall be the life of the nation itself.

"Neutrals cannot expect," the note goes on to say, "that Germany, forced to fight for existence, shall for the sake of neutral interests restrict the use of an effective weapon if the enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating the rules of international law." Germany therefore expects that the United States, with "all impediments removed," will now "demand and insist that the British government shall forthwith observe the rules of international law universally recognized before the war, as are laid down in the notes presented by the government of the United States to the British government December 28, 1914, and November 5, 1915. Should steps taken by the government of the United States not attain the object it desires, to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations, the German government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision."

Here, it must be confessed, when what is quoted is coupled with the pointed intimation that for the United States to expect or follow any other course would be unneutral, is laid the foundation for a serious and radical difference between the two governments at a future time. The blame for violation of international law and neutral rights is laid by Germany at the door of Great Britain, as the original transgressor. The complaint is voiced that the United States has not been as determined in enforcing British respect of law as in enforcing German compliance. British failure to comply, it is alleged, is in accordance with "the avowed intention" of the British government to starve many millions of German women and children. This violation does violence not alone to "the sentiments of humanity" but to the neutral rights of this country. Very plainly Germany seems to imply that if the United States fails to enforce respect for those rights, then the assurances given in the present note will be withdrawn.

England should now that the Germans have promised compliance, be forced to do her full share of the work.

BIG BUSINESS ORGANIZES A PARTY

"The Business Men's Presidential League" of the G. O. P. is the high standing and euphonious title under which Big Business organized its party at New York last week. It announced at the same time that Senator Root, Senator Weeks, Henry Estabrook, Fairbanks, Burton, Knox, McCall and T. Coleman DuPont would suit it as presidential timber. It seems to have no use for such men as Roosevelt, Ford, Cummins, Borah and Robert La Follette of Lexington, Neb. Nor for President Wilson. It professes a purpose to deal, not with persons and personalities, but with an idea, and the idea is to favor "a big, successful business man for president." However in the list it mentions as eligibles the only recognized business man's name is that of DuPont. The rest are all politicians and statesmen, not so readily identified as business men as is Robert Ross, of Lexington, who, it has been claimed, runs or works in a livery stable, but who is by other reports a farmer. The farmer has come to be reckoned as a business man.

Ormsby McHarg is chairman of this noisy organization. Ormsby McHarg, who began the campaign four years ago as an ardent Roosevelt man and later deserted to the enemy.

"You should demand that the government's business, which is your business," says Ormsby, "be directed by a president who is a real business man."

That's good. Thanks to President Wilson's wise administration the country is today full of real business men, for business has been exceptionally good recently. No better measure for the promotion of legitimate business was ever enacted than the currency measure. Another good business measure is the trade commission.

compact, big business and the G. O. P., are at the tryst with the goods. But there are doubts that the wedding will take place on schedule time, for modern thought is dead against the perpetuation of the race of the unfit.

The St. Joseph school board at its meeting two weeks ago did one thing which will merit the approval of every citizen of St. Joseph and each and every one of these citizens will give the board full credit for its action—and that was the reappointment of Harvey Nash as truancy officer. Mr. Nash has in his trying and arduous position accomplished more than a dozen ordinary officials in his class could, or would have done—for he has been of the greatest public benefit—and the St. Joseph school board, as it should have done, has recognized his fitness and his merit.

When you have a man in a public position who is meeting all that is required and who is giving you satisfaction, keep him there—no matter if some other man, or men, who have aspirations want his place. Take the example of Champ Clark—the greatest Missourian—for example, who is never required to make a campaign. The Fourth district has a man whose record is equally as good—and he should be returned.

The police force of St. Joseph is entitled to its salary, no matter if the Republican News-Press in its haste for the head of that organization thinks to the contrary.

It looks a trifle peculiar that after all of that hard work on the part of the Republican News-Press it has not succeeded better in its fight against the police department.

If the south side of St. Joseph tips up Decoration day, do not get scared. Teddy the Noisy will be in Kansas City that day and you may expect that with him and Billy Sunday both there upon that day that there will be some tilting of the universe.

Gov. Ferguson of Texas, who has heard from "the interests," is convinced that now is the time to steal Mexico. President Wilson and the American people have not as yet decided that we need Mexico—and we never will.

After a hot cakes sale of 250 visitors' tickets for the Progressive national convention, the sale has been stopped to rearrange the seating capacity of the hall. Who says that convention is not going to be a show?

By the way that the Iowa Republicans in convention assembled at Cedar Rapids hissed the name of Teddy the Noisy, it would not appear as though the big toothed fellow was much of a favorite in the Hawkeye state.

"This," groaned General Townshend as he handed his sword to the commander of the Turkish force, "is the most unkindest Kut of all," whereupon the Turkish commander promptly rebuked him for his bad English.

Two army officers were killed in an automobile wreck at Lawton, Okla. This should be stopped. Our everyday citizens can be killed in automobile wrecks, but we need our army officers to be killed in war.

Every citizen of the United States is with President Wilson in his stand that he has maintained on the German question—except the munition makers who want war in order that they may sell more death dealing missiles.

It is really astonishing with what accuracy the British war offices figure up the German losses—and again what an absolute failure of memory which the same office shows in computing the Allies' losses.

It is extremely funny to read with what energy the British, French, Russian and South American papers advocate Uncle Sam's getting into the European war—of course on the side of the Allies.

General Obregon wants a time limit set on the stay of American troops in Mexico. Will the general now kindly set the time limit for his capture of Villa?

St. Joseph's Dollar Day was an unprecedented success. There were more people after bargains than one would imagine lived in the entire Missouri Valley.

Police Judge Allee has warned the automobile scoundrels that they must desist or take what comes to them. A workhouse sentence would do much toward stopping the speed idiots.

That State Hospital No. 2 scandal, which the Republican News-Press started this week, seems to have burned out the same day. There are reasons.

Those Methodists in conference at Saratoga Springs seem to have had at-

most as much trouble in electing a bishop as has the Republican party in finding a candidate for president.

The Oscar II, former peace ship, is now in the trade again, but it never will be the boat it once was.

Why would not Bryan and Hobson, who both claim that they were defeated by the liquor interests, make a good "dry ticket"?

Frank Crandall, a former bartender, now in the employ of Billy Sunday, made a strong address here Thursday.

Mayor Marshall has discovered that it is almost as bad to be mayor as it is to be a candidate for that office.

The merchants of St. Joseph are to be congratulated on the splendid success of Dollar Day.

Of course the Kansas City man who swallowed a live frog was awfully afraid he was going to croak.

We are to have nearly 500,000,000 bushels of wheat. This ought to yield a splendid car shortage!

The supreme court being on a vacation, will Judge Hughes cultivate booms or build fences for exercise?

Just because Belgians are forced to eat dog meat is no sign the country is going to the dogs.

Villa may not have been at Glenn Springs, but it wasn't his fault.

England might sentence its Irish rebels to service at the front.

If you ever feel "all shot to pieces," think of Verdun.

Isn't Miss May the sweetest thing?

Sayings of Missouri Editors

And Give Him Plenty
Somebody rises to ask if shark meat is all right to eat. Feed it to Roosevelt.—DeKalb County Herald.

Will Lose the Old Joke
Since the Irish have captured Dublin, we will cease to hear the old joke about the Dutch capturing Holland.—Glasgow Missourian.

Henry Ran Well Out There
Mr. Ford ran well in Nebraska—probably a great deal better than Mr. Buick or Mr. Maxwell or Mr. Studebaker could have done.—California Democrat.

Doing An Excellent Amount
Business at Dead Man's Hill in the neighborhood of Verdun seems to be good for the undertakers.—Platte County Landmark.

Can Well Be Spared
The colonel says if we have war with Germany he will contribute his Cincinnati son-in-law. Well, there are a good many in and around Cincinnati who will not object.—Platte County Landmark.

Will Anyone Favor Him?
William Jennings Bryan has been defeated as a delegate to the St. Louis Democratic convention from Nebraska, and will have to borrow a ticket to the national Democratic convention.—Landmark.

Teddy Has Not Yet Enlisted
Up to the hour we went to press Roosevelt had not volunteered to go into Mexico to fight the Villa bandits, although recruiting stations are open and Uncle Sam wants 20,000 more men for the army.—Atchison County Mail.

The Democrats Have a Hunch
The Democratic campaign slogan, Washington reports, will be: "Wilson for peace; Roosevelt for war." The Democrats seem to have a hunch as to which Republican is Wilson's real opponent.—Kansas City Times.

Should Have Been Fired Sooner
David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Stanford University and of world fame as a peace advocate, has been retired with the title of chancellor emeritus, President Ray Lyman Wilbur announced to the academic council here today.—St. Louis Republic.

That's About the Idea
The British force that has just surrendered in Turkey was evidently planned on the well-known pacifist assumption that one (here insert name of your own country) can lick twenty men of any other nation.—Kansas City Post.

Wouldn't It Be Awful?
It is reported that it is feared that Senator J. Ham Lewis will have to "submit to a surgical operation." Many admirers sincerely hope that it won't.

(Continued on Page Eight)